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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER, *of* April 7, 1770.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

IN my laſt letter I offered you my opinion of the truth and propriety of his Majeſty's anſwer to the city of London, conſidering it merely as the ſpeech of a Miniſter, drawn up in his own defence, and delivered, as uſual, by the Chief Magiſtrate. I would ſeparate, as much as poſſible, the King's perſonal character and behaviour from the acts of the preſent government. I wiſh it to be underſtood that his Majeſty had in effect no more concern in the ſubſtance of what he ſaid, than Sir James Hodges had in the remonſtrance, and that as Sir James, in virtue of his office, was obliged to ſpeak the ſentiments of the people, his Majeſty might think himſelf bound, by the ſame official obligation, to give a graceful utterance to the ſentiments of his Miniſter. The cold formality of a well repeated leſſon is widely diſtant from the animated expreſſion of the heart.

This diſtinction, however, is only true with reſpect to the meaſure itſelf. The conſequences of it reach beyond the Miniſter, and materially affect his Majeſty's honour. In their own nature they are formidable enough to alarm a man of prudence, and diſgraceful enough to afflict a man of ſpirit. A ſubject, whoſe ſincere attachment to his Majeſty's perſon and family is founded upon rational principles, will not, in the preſent conjuncture, be ſcrupulous of alarming or even afflicting his Sovereign. I know there is another ſort of loyalty, of which his Majeſty has had a plentiful experience. When the loyalty of Tories, Jacobites, and Scotchmen, has once taken poſſeſſion of an unhappy Prince, it ſeldom leaves him without accompliſhing his deſtruction. When the poiſon of their doctrines has tainted the natural benevolence of his diſpoſition, when their inſidious councils have corrupted the *ſtamina* of his government, what antidote can reſtore him to his political health and honour, but the firm ſincerity of his Engliſh ſubjects?

It has not been uſual in this country, at leaſt ſince the days of Charles the firſt, to ſee the Sovereign perſonally at variance, or engaged in a direct altercation with his ſubjects. Acts of grace and indulgence are wiſely appropriated to him, and ſhould conſtantly be performed by himſelf. He never ſhould appear, but in an amiable light to his ſubjects. Even in France, as long as any ideas of a limited monarchy were thought worth preſerving, it was a maxim, that no man ſhould leave the Royal preſence diſcontented. They have loſt or renounced the moderate principles of their government, and now, when their Parliaments venture to remonſtrate, the tyrant comes forward, and anſwers abſolutely for himſelf. The ſpirit of their preſent conſtitution requires that the King ſhould be feared, and the principle, I believe, is tolerably ſupported by the fact. But, in *our* political ſyſtem, the theory is at variance with the practice, for the King ſhould be beloved. Meaſures of greater ſeverity may, indeed, in ſome circumſtances, be neceſſary; but the Miniſter, who adviſes, ſhould take the execution and odium of them entirely upon himſelf. He not only betrays his maſter, but violates the ſpirit of the Engliſh conſtitution, when he expoſes the Chief Magiſtrate to the perſonal hatred or contempt of his ſubjects. When we ſpeak of the firmneſs of government, we mean an uniform ſyſtem of meaſures, deliberately adopted, and reſolutely maintained by the ſervants of the crown, not a peeviſh aſperity in the language or behaviour of the Sovereign. The government of a weak, irreſolute Monarch may be wiſe, moderate, and firm; that of an obſtinate capricious Prince, on the contrary, may be feeble, undetermined and relaxed. The reputation of public meaſures depends upon the Miniſter, who is reſponſible, not upon the King, whoſe private opinions are not ſuppoſed to have any weight againſt the advice of his council, whoſe perſonal authority ſhould therefore never be interpoſed in public affairs. This, I believe, is true, conſtitutional doctrine. But for a moment, let us ſuppoſe it falſe. Let it be taken for granted that an occaſion may ariſe, in which a King of England ſhall be compelled to take upon himſelf the ungrateful office of rejecting the petitions, and cenſuring the conduct of his ſubjects; and let the city remonſtrance be ſuppoſed to have created ſo extraordinary an occaſion. On this principle, which I preſume no friend of adminiſtration will diſpute, let the wiſdom and ſpirit of the Miniſtry be examined. They adviſe the King to hazard his dignity, by a poſitive declaration of his own ſentiments; they ſuggeſt to him a language full of ſeverity and reproach. What follows? When his Majeſty had taken ſo deciſive a part in ſupport of his Miniſtry and Parliament, he had a right to expect from *them* a reciprocal demonſtration of firmneſs in their own cauſe, and zeal for *his* honour. He had reaſon to expect (and ſuch, I doubt not, were the bluſtering promiſes of Lord North) that the perſons, whom he had been adviſed to charge with having failed in reſpect to him, with having injured Parliament, and violated the principles of the conſtitution, ſhould not have been permitted to eſcape without ſome ſevere marks of the diſpleaſure, and vengeance of Parliament. As the matter ſtands, the Miniſter after placing his Sovereign in the moſt unfavourable light to his ſubjects, and after attempting to fix the ridicule and odium of his own precipitate meaſures upon the royal character, leaves him a ſolitary figure upon the ſcene, to recall, if he can, or to compenſate, by future compliances, for one unhappy demonſtration of ill-ſupported firmneſs, and ineffectual reſentment. As a man of ſpirit, his Majeſty cannot but be ſenſible, that the lofty terms, in which he was perſuaded to reprimand the city, when united with the ſilly concluſion of the buſineſs, reſemble the pomp of a mock tragedy, where the moſt pathetic ſentiments, and even the ſufferings of the hero are calculated for deriſion.

Such has been the boaſted firmneſs and conſiſtency of a Miniſter, whoſe appearance in the Houſe of Commons was thought eſſential to the King's ſervice; whoſe preſence was to influence every diviſion; who had a voice to perſuade, an eye to penetrate, a geſture to command. The reputation of theſe great qualities has been fatal to his friends. The little dignity of Mr. Ellis has been committed. The mine was ſunk; combuſtibles provided, and Welbore Ellis, the Guy Faux of the fable, waited only for the ſignal of command. All of a ſudden the country Gentlemen diſcover how groſsly they have been deceived; the Miniſter's heart fails him, the grand plot is defeated in a moment, and poor Mr. Ellis and his motion taken into cuſtody. From the event of Friday laſt, one would imagine that ſome fatality hung over this Gentleman. Whether he makes or ſuppreſſes a motion, he is equally ſure of his diſgrace. But the complection of the times will ſuffer no man to be Vice Treaſurer of Ireland with impunity.

I do not mean to expreſs the ſmalleſt anxiety for the Miniſter's reputation. He acts ſeparately for himſelf, and the moſt ſhameful inconſiſtency may perhaps be no diſgrace to him. But when the Sovereign, who repreſents the majeſty of ſtate, appears in perſon, his dignity ſhould be ſupported. The occaſion ſhould be important; the plan well conſidered; the execution ſteady and conſiſtent. My zeal for his Majeſty's real honour compels me to aſſert, that it has been too much the ſyſtem of the preſent reign, to introduce him perſonally, either to act for or defend his ſervants. They perſuade him to do what is properly their buſineſs, and deſert him in the midſt of it. Yet this is an inconvenience, to which he muſt for ever be expoſed, while he adheres to a Miniſtry divided among themſelves, or unequal, in credit and ability, to the great taſk they have undertaken. Inſtead of reſerving the interpoſition of the royal perſonage, as the laſt reſource of government, their weakneſs obliges them to apply it to every ordinary occaſion, and to render it cheap and common in the opinion of the people. Inſtead of ſupporting their maſter, they look on him for ſupport, and for the emolument of remaining one day more in office, care not how much his ſacred character is proſtituted and diſhonoured.

If I thought it poſſible for this paper to reach the cloſet, I would venture to appeal at once to his Majeſty's judgment. I would aſk him, but in the moſt reſpectful terms, "As "you are a young man, Sir, who ought to have a life of "happineſs in proſpect; as you are a huſband; as you are "a father (your filial duties I own have been religiouſly "performed) is it BONA FIDE for your intereſt or your "honour to ſacrifice your domeſtic tranquility, and "to live in a perpetual diſagreement with your people, "merely to preſerve ſuch a chain of beings, as North, Barrington, Weymouth, Gower, Ellis, Orflow, Rigby, "Jerry Dyſon and Sandwich? Their very names are a ſatyr upon all government, and I defy the graveſt of your "chaplains to read the catalogue without laughing."

For my own part, Sir, I have always conſidered addreſſes from Parliaments as a faſhionable, unmeaning formality. Uſurpers, ideots, and tyrants, have been ſucceſſively complimented, with almoſt the ſame profeſſions of duty and affection. But let us ſuppoſe them to mean exactly what they profeſs. The conſequences deſerve to be conſidered. Either the Sovereign is a man of high ſpirit and dangerous ambition, ready to take advantage of the treachery of his Parliament, ready to accept of the ſurrender they make him of the public liberty; or he is a mild, undeſigning Prince, who, provided they indulge him with a little ſtate and pageantry, would of himſelf intend no miſchief. On the firſt ſuppoſition, it muſt ſoon be decided by the ſword, whether the conſtitution ſhould be loſt or preſerved. On the ſecond, a Prince no way qualified for the execution of a great and hazardous enterprize, and without any determined object in view, may nevertheleſs be driven into ſuch deſperate meaſures, as may lead directly to his ruin, or diſgrace himſelf by a ſhameful fluctuation between the extremes of violence at one moment, and timidity at another. The Miniſter perhaps may have reaſon to be ſatisfied with the ſucceſs of the preſent hour, and with the profits of his employment. He is the tenant of the day, and has no intereſt in the inheritance. The Sovereign himſelf is bound by other obligations, and ought to look forward to a ſuperior, a permanent intereſt. His paternal tenderneſs ſhould remind him how many hoſtages he has given to ſociety. The ties of nature come powerfully in aid of oaths and proteſtations. The father who conſiders his own precarious ſtate of health, and the poſſible hazard of a long minority, will wiſh to ſee the family eſtate free and unencumbered. What is the dignity of the Crown, though it were really maintained; what is the honour of Parliament, ſuppoſing it could exiſt without any foundation of integrity and juſtice, or what is the vain reputation of firmneſs, even if the ſcheme of government were uniform and conſiſtent, compared with the heartfelt affections of the people, with the happineſs and ſecurity of the Royal Family, or even with the grateful acclamations of the populace? Whatever ſtile of contempt may be adopted by Miniſters or Parliaments, no man ſincerely deſpiſes the voice of the Engliſh nation. The Houſe of Commons are only interpreters, whoſe duty it is to convey the ſenſe of the people faithfully to the Crown. If the interpretation be falſe or imperfect, the conſtituent powers are called upon to deliver their own ſentiments. Their ſpeech is rude, but intelligible; their geſtures fierce, but full of explanation. Perplexed by ſophiſtries, their honeſt eloquence riſes into action. The firſt appeal was to the integrity of their repreſentatives; the ſecond to the King's juſtice; the laſt argument of the people, whenever they have recourſe to it, will carry more perhaps than perſuaſion to Parliament, or ſupplication to the throne.

JUNIUS.

ESSEX, *May* 14, 1770.

Mr. RIND,

IT is highly probable that the opinions of a man of little conſequence in the world, will have but little weight, ſince it ſeems to be the temper of the times, not to regard the inſtruction that is given ſo much as the perſon who gives it. But this, Sir, with a man who has made the *majeſty of the people his ſupreme law*, ſhould never have ſuch force as to leſſen his zeal for the public welfare.

I know, indeed, that among a thouſand different opinions, which different men may entertain of the ſame ſubject, there is only one which is juſt nd true; and perhaps it may be thought every individua ought to acquieſce in his own ſentiments, without pretending to regulate thoſe of others. Were this the caſe, obſtinacy and ſtupidity would make the grand principle, on which all our actions would be founded; and we ſhould ſoon loſe ſight of that candour, which is ſo characteriſtic of men of ſenſe. But, Sir, the reputation and flouriſhing ſtate of the people, are objects of the higheſt importance with a true patriot, and his concern will increaſe in proportion to the danger in which he may conceive either of theſe to be.

Yet I cannot help complimenting the Gentleman who has publiſhed his ſentiments of a paper currency, in your paper, under the ſignature of X, for the perſpicuity and preciſion with which he has delivered his thoughts on that ſubject; and could I be perſuaded that the eſtabliſhing a paper currency in this colony, on any terms, would be beneficial, I know of no plan better calculated for the *immediate* intereſt of it.

But it is not the *immediate intereſt* alone that ſhould be the object of our attention, in the preſent caſe: It is a matter of too great importance to be paſſed over with that little regard which ſprings from the deluſive proſpect of preſent gain. We ſhould conſider the train of pernicious conſequences, which has made every ſyſtem for eſtabliſhing a paper currency liable to objection, and regulate our conduct by the experience which condemns the practice.

Premiſes taken from an hypotheſis which does no where exiſt, muſt certainly be ill founded; and although the concluſions drawn from ſuch premiſes may be infallible with regard to them, yet they will be erroneous with reſpect to the matter in diſpute. Thus, a ſuppoſition, that the ſum of 300,000l. is requiſite as a circulating medium of trade in this colony, being merely ideal, the reaſoning thereon can never be concluſive: For, as it is impoſſible to fix the ſum adequate to this purpoſe, we can never determine the conſequences of ſuch a miſtake; and therefore it will be impracticable to avoid the injury which may ariſe therefrom.

Reaſoning indeed upon general principles, ſerves rather to amuſe than to convince; and in a particular caſe it ſhould be adduced only to prove a deſign fundamentally wrong. The peculiar circumſtances of this colony will furniſh innumerable objections, when conſidered in a view beyond the preſent time; and perhaps if we will reflect juſtly upon the ills attending the preſent ſcarcity of caſh, as *ourſelves* are affected by them, we ſhall find them very unequal to the dreadful apprehenſions which have ariſen on that ſcore: For, ſurely, when the demand for *our* commodities keeps pace with the ſcarcity of money, it cannot be ſaid that *we* ſuffer any injury from that cauſe.

It is ſaid, Sir, that it is one of the known effects of paper money, to baniſh *ſpecie* from that country into which it is introduced. This ſeems to be admitted by the Gentleman who propoſes the introduction of it. But he tells us our trade is ſo regulated, and our dependence on Britain ſuch, that it is a matter of no conſequence to us, whether *ſpecie* or *paper* be the circulating medium, ſince our immediate exigencies may be anſwered by either, with equal advantage, and the purpoſe of remittance effected as well by the latter as by the former. Admitting no deviation from the plan he has offered, the point may be allowed, perhaps, to be demonſtrably proved. But, Sir, I conceive we are not ſo much to enquire whether ſuch a deſign can be accompliſhed, as whether we are likely to be gainers by the accompliſhment of it. Conſidering us as *ſlaves* labouring under a grievance, without any alternative, and deſirous of none, the argument is plauſible and perfectly fitted to our condition. But if we are free, and claim the privileges of freemen and Britiſh ſubjects, demanding reciprocal advantages in trade, let us not put ourſelves in a condition not to reſiſt the chains, which the deſpotiſm of future times may forge for us.

It has been a long and univerſally eſtabliſhed maxim, that the end of trade is to promote the eaſe and happineſs of nations, and therefore ſhould carry mutual advantages to the parties engaged in it. The introduction of a paper currency into this colony can never contribute to this deſirable end. I will reaſon upon the principles which the Gentleman laid down, and conſider ourſelves as being dependent on the Mother country. This dependence may be agreeable to the end of colonization, but it is by no means favourable to our commercial intereſt. The regulations of trade already impoſed on us by Parliament, are ſuch as almoſt put it out of our power to receive any article of commerce but at an advanced price. An extenſion of this principle may oblige us to conform to whatever terms they may preſcribe; and we may be deprived of the advantage of manufacturing any commodity for our immediate uſe, whenever ſuch manufactures ſhall leſſen the demand for thoſe of Britain. It is, indeed, hard to conceive what advantage will be taken of our neceſſities, when it ſhall be found that we have not a remedy againſt it within ourſelves. This can be judged of only by the *lenity* with which the Americans have already been uſed. To deprive ourſelves therefore of the power of reſiſting the tyranny of the Britiſh Parliament, by increaſing our poverty, would ſurely be wretched policy; but voluntarily to receive the yoke from the hands of Britiſh merchants, would be contemptible indeed! And what will it avail us that we have a quantity of money among us, which, having no intrinſic value, will circulate no where elſe, and may be rejected by any merchant, as his intereſt or caprice may direct? Or what advantage ſhall we have from a credit eſtabliſhed in *Britain*, by means of this money, which, from views of policy, we may, at any time, be deprived of? Deſtitute of money, and wanting credit, what impoſitions may we not be compelled to ſubmit to? On one hand, perhaps, we ſhall be

divested of our property, and on the other, deprived of our liberty; for the transition from poverty to slavery, is natural and easy.

Thus, Sir, with a view to our political interest, I would ever be averse to the introduction of *paper money*, deeming it the only rule whereby, in our dependent state, we may preserve the liberty we at present enjoy, and secure to ourselves that happiness which the nature of our trade admits of. And with regard to the utility of the measure, although, perhaps, I shall have the prejudices of very many of my countrymen to encounter, I shall offer my sentiments on that head with as much brevity and perspicuity as possible.

It is not to be doubted that there is a great scarcity of cash in the colony at this time; but whether this scarcity proceeds from the necessities of the people, or from causes more favourable to the colony, is a point not so clearly determined. I am apt, indeed, to think that the scarcity appears more by the lowness of exchange than any real wants of the people; and that it is one of the good effects proceeding from the frugal system, which has been introduced, that lessens the demand for British manufactures, whilst that for our commodties is still continued. There is certainly no greater proof of the flourishing state of trade in any country, than a low exchange and great demand for its commodities. The tarcity of money, therefore, is by no means a proof of our poverty; but it is a circumstance that may demonstrate to us the pernicious tendency of a *paper currency*, especially to a dependent colony, which enhances the value of foreign commodities, without increasing that of our own, and, by banishing the precious metals, leaves us entirely at the mercy of the state on which we are dependent: For gold and silver being banished, and the balance of Trade against us, it was easy to foresee that this scarcity would happen, whenever the *paper money* should be nearly redeemed; but it could not be so certainly known that our industry and frugality would suddenly and so greatly increase; that was indeed merely accidental; and to that, the demand for our commodities, and the great fall of exchange, are principally owing. A circumstance peculiarly favourable to this colony, and which, in a little time, may reduce the advance on goods in proportion to the exchange.

Since then we have been able, under the disadvantages of a heavy debt and low exchange, to keep up the price of our commodities, by lessening our consumption of British manufactures; to what end shall we introduce a *paper currency* upon any plan whatsoever? Restricted as our trade is, we have but few advantages from commerce; and shall we give up these, and prepposterously stake our credit as security for merchants who purchase our commodities? The trade of this colony, Sir, is almost wholly carried on by merchants who reside in Britain, or by their factors here. The profits of this trade must therefore center in Britain. Our interest in it arises chiefly from the exchange of commodities, which contribute to our ease and convenience; but a traffic of this sort can never enrich us, and without the greatest frugality, our estates must, in the end, become the property of British merchants, as the balance against us will, otherwise, be continually increasing.

If then by our industry and frugality things are so ordered, that we may demand cash for a part of our commodities, surely it is but reasonable that the merchants who purchase them should find it. And this, Sir, considering our dependence on Britain, is an advantage we should never yield, as it is our undoubted interest to compel those to furnish us with cash, who deprive us of the opportunity of getting it else where.—An event that will most infallibly happen, if not prevented by our own imprudence.

Indeed I conceive the time is fast approaching, when all the inconveniences of a low exchange will be removed. It is the undoubted interest of the merchants with whom we trade, that exchange should not fall below 25 *per cent.* A lower exchange both lessens the advance on their goods, and obliges them to draw their bills upon disadvantageous terms. Their interest, therefore, will induce them to bring more money into circulation, which, by encouraging luxury, will increase the price of their goods, and, at the same time, raise the exchange. This can never go, in all probability, beyond 27 and a half *per cent.* whilst gold and silver are the circulating medium, and the exchange, once raised by this means, will remain fixed, as there will be but little inducement to carry these metals out of the colony. If indeed a diminution of the quantity should happen from any accidental cause, the injury will speedily be repaired, as the same causes will produce the same effects.

Thus, Sir, I think the measure ineligible on any account whatsoever. I shall now submit my opinions to the better judgment of the public. And I shall be happy if I have thrown any light upon the subject, by which the public may be benefitted. *I am, Sir, your humble servant,*

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Mr. RIND,

IT seems to be allowed by all judicious observers, that the laws of this colony are, in general, extremely well adapted to its nature and circumstances, which is a plain demonstration of the prudence and good sense of the legislature: But all human institutions are liable to some error, which often make alterations necessary in the best calculated regulations. It is humbly conceived, that some of our laws, intended for the relief of unfortunate debtors, require amendment; such debtors, I mean, as have, by unavoidable crosses and accidents, been rendered incapable of satisfying their creditors. Most of our country prisons are so dismally disagreeable, that many men, who have been used to live in decency at home, would prefer slavery, or even death itself, to a close confinement in them; hence that desperation which has of late reduced so many of them to ashes, at the imminent risque, and sometimes the real loss of the prisoner's life, and has moreover created a very heavy expence to many counties where such losses have been frequent.

As the approaching session will probably be of too short duration for taking into due consideration the whole circumstances between debtor and creditor (which are truly delicate points) it shall now suffice to observe only the pitiful allowance given for the subsistence of debtors in general, without respect of persons, and the double fees, insisted upon by sheriffs for seizing their estates.

When these laws were first made, it is imagined that one shilling, the present daily allowance, would purchase as much in the way of provisions as eighteen pence will now; and as the appetites of mankind are not lessened in proportion to the value of money, the prisoner will now be very much pinched upon the same allowance, which would formerly have supported him comfortably. In many countries, particularly in the north part of Great-Britain, the allowance to debtors, at the expence of the creditor, is discretionary in the Magistrates of the district where the debtor is confined; and they always have particular regard to the former station, character, and conduct of the prisoner, and circumstances of the case; consequently give to some much more than others. By this means, the barbarous unrelenting creditor is prevented from wreaking his vengeance upon the innocent unfortunate debtor; and the fraudulent, or ill meaning debtor, is properly punished by the lowness of his allowance. How can we avail ourselves of our boasted constitutional liberty, if one part of the society is permitted to throw the other into dungeons, and there punish, pinch, or perish them, by want of tolerable accommodations, or the common necessaries of life. These inhuman hardships, and not the natural disposition of the unfortunate, are the true causes of that desperation, which seems likely to be productive of the greatest disorders in society, if not timely remedied, by the wisdom and lenity of the legislature; for oppression will forever lessen the effect of authority in the hearts and minds of a free people.

Though it does not appear that the present laws authorize sheriffs first to include their commissions for levying executions in the three months bonds, and afterwards deduct commissions upon the whole, from amount of the sales, yet, as it is certain they do arbitrarily retain in both these commissions, it is presumed that the law should be explained, to prevent such abuses for the future. The unreasonableness of this arbitrary exaction must appear plain, upon the slightest reflection; for the sheriff has very little more trouble by the second execution than would have been incumbent upon him, if no three months bond had been given. As many worthy honest men of this colony are at present involved in unavoidable misfortunes, these hints are now given, that the legislature may observe the necessity of taking them immediately into their serious consideration, in order to prevent further oppression.

Continuation of the REMARKS begun in our last.

III. ONE *would imagine that the offering such a reason for this unusual method of raising money was done in derision of even common sense, and common justice. For could ever this reason be urged with less propriety, than after a war in which the colonies had granted supplies for these very purposes, with a readiness and zeal which involved them in a great and most distressing debt, and had actually drawn from Parliament a grant of money as some compensation of the excessive burdens they had sustained. Was this a time at which they could bear to be insulted with a suspicion of not being willing to provide for their own security, protection and defence; and upon that suspicion divested of their ancient and essential rights?*

From the commencement to the end of the late war, the assemblies of the colonies contributed to its support largely and chearfully, both in men and money. They shared in all its hardships, in all its expences: They expected that the peace, which crowned a glorious and successful, though expensive war, would leave them in security. How great then was their surprize to find their liberties taken from them, under a pretence of providing for that very security, which they had flattered themselves was established by eight years prodigal effusion of their blood and treasure? Whoever will consider how severely such an attempt must have operated on the minds of men, yet bleeding from the wounds, and groaning under the expences incurred by their loyalty and zeal in supporting the war, will not wonder at the flame that burst forth in consequence of it, through all his Majesty's American dominions. They felt themselves mortally injured, and they resented it as a free people will ever do, with violence and rage. More temper in representing their grievances was certainly desirable; but in such circumstances it was more to be desired than expected.

At this time, when the most daring and fatal violations are offered to the liberty of the subject here unimpeached and unpunished; it is not wonderful that the same Ministers should have made the most flagrant invasions on the constitution in America, with equal impunity. But either the people, by tamely bearing these injuries, must sink into the most abject bondage, or the day of enquiry must soon arrive. When that comes, they *will answer at their peril who have advised his Majesty to set up a* standing army in America above the controul of all civil authority **. In the mean time I will venture to pronounce it impeachable matter, as well in behalf of the* state *as in behalf of the* person *of his Majesty, which is more sacred in his* civil, *than in his* military *capacity.*

* As it has been denied that the military were set above the controul of the civil authority, the reader is referred for the truth of it, to the following answer to a message from the House of Representatives of Massachusetts Bay, dated May 31, 1769.

Gentlemen,

" I have no authority over his Majesty's ships in this port, or his troops within this town.

FRANCIS BERNARD.

[To be continued.]

LONDON, *April 6.*

REPORTS are now industriously circulating, that the American affairs will, at last, be brought to a happy period; but many Gentlemen, skilled in the temper of the colonies, greatly doubt it; for there was a time, say they, when the minds of the Americans were susceptible of whatever impressions the Mother country wished to communicate. There was a time, when their affections were unalienated; and there was a time, when we were no less felt than acknowledged of the most eminent importance to their convenience and welfare. But they had not then manufactories established amongst them, they had not then discovered that money was the key to every port, and the passport in all climates.

BOSTON, *May 14.*

Letters from New-York and Philadelphia intimating, that it has been reported in those capitals, the merchants of this town determined to break through their agreement, and import full goods, notwithstanding the continuance of the tea duty; we can assure the public that nothing can be further from truth, nor has the spirit of the trade at any time appeared more determined. The bulk of the goods which came contrary to agreement, though shipped by persons who had not signed, are now put on board the Lydia, Capt. Scott, and do not fill the hold by a fourth part. No one beside the old importers has yet had the stupidity to act so much in opposition to the sense of their country as to persist in violation of its unanimous resolution. We believe that our trade with Great-Britain will not be open till the whole of the late Revenue Acts are repealed.

We have advice from London, that his Excellency Sir Francis Bernard had been heard before his Majesty in Council, in answer to the complaints made against him by this province, and was honourably acquitted.

NEW-YORK, *May 21.*

Estimate of all GOODS exported from England to the colonies in North-America, from 25th December, 1767, to 25th December, 1769; distinguishing the export to each colony.

	1767 to 1768.	1768 to 1769.
Canada,	£. 110,000	£. 174,000
Carolina,	289,000	306,000
Florida,	32,000	29,000
Georgia,	56,000	58,000
Hudson's Bay,	5000	4000
New-England,	419,000	207,000
Newfoundland,	45 000	64,000
New-Providence,	6000	6000
New-York,	482,000	74,000 *
Nova Scotia,	19,000	19,000
Pennsylvania,	432,000	199,000
Virginia and Maryland	475,000	488,000
	£. 2,378,000	£. 1,634,000

The above estimate inclosed in a letter from a Gentleman in England to his friend in New-York, as being collected from the books of the respective custom houses in England, from the year 1767 to 1769, inclusive.

* About one half of the goods arrived here, are now in store, or sent back to England.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June 7.*

Last Monday evening the Gentlemen of the Council gave a most elegant ball at the Capitol, to a very numerous and polite assembly of Ladies and Gentlemen.

The Peggy, Capt. Ashburn, from Virginia, is arrived at Liverpool, in a passage of 26 days; and the —— Capt. Clarke, from Liverpool, in York river.

*** *A friend to Virginia is received, and will have a place in our next.*

Mr. RIND,

I *SEND you the inclosed account of sale lately received from London, to be published in your useful paper, for the consideration of my countrymen. By comparing this with the accounts of sale usually sent from the same place, the difference will strongly appear; and I hope induce a unanimous determination to insist upon an abolition of that system of injustice, which has too long already disgraced the London consignment business, and greatly injured the good people of this country.* A VIRGINIAN.

WALTER BOYD, *Esq; his account of sale of four hhds. of* TOBACCO *received by the* Two Sisters, *Capt.* George Taylor, *from* Virginia, *August* 9, 1769.

By SALES and POLLARD, four hhds.

No. 1.	1090 Gross.			
	12 Draught.			
	1078			
	41 Tret.			
	1037 Nett, at 10d. farthing per lb.			44 5 8
No. 2.	1313			
	12			
	1301			
	50			
	1251 Nett, at 10d. halfpenny per lb.			54 14 6
No. 3.	1482			
No. 4.	1461			
	2943			
	24			
	2919			
	112			
	2807 Nett, at 11d. per lb.			128 13 3
				£. 227 13 5
Paid duties,	£. 138	7	9	
Entry and landwaiters,		0 4	6	
Freight at 8l. per ton,		8 0	0	
Impost 2s. per hhd. and cocket 1s.		0 9	0	
Primage and petty charges, at 2s. 6d. halfpenny per hhd.		0 10	2	
Porter's striking, housing, rummaging, weighing, and cartage to the warehouse,		0 8	4	
Warehouse rent,		0 3	0	
Brokerage, 2s. per hhd.		0 8	0	
Cooperage, 2s. per hhd.		0 8	0	
Commission, 2 and half per cent.		5 13	10	
				154 12 7
Nett proceeds,				£. 73 0 10

Errors excepted, London, 15th August, 1769.
Robert Alexander, & Robert Maitland.

Inscription under the shade of a LADY *given by her to the Author.*

INVENTIVE love, parent of ev'ry art,
That courts the fancy, or that wins the heart;
By thee inspir'd, a Grecian dame, of yore,
With tend'rest arrow from thy sacred store,
Each pain to soothe, and joys o'erpast renew,
Her parting lover's shadowy semblance drew:
Hence sprung design, and paint its aid combin'd,
T'inform the outline with the speaking mind.
But thou, blest maid, canst baffle all their boast,
Their pow'rs would all, tho' Reynolds strove, be lost:
What stroke could make thy comely tresses flow
With native grace? What hue could teach to glow,
Thy mild sweet blushes? Or attemper'd break,
With purest white, their soft'nings on thy cheek?
Aught less than pow'r divine might hope in vain,
The dewy lust'rings of thine eye to feign,
Or fix the timid throbbings of that breast,
Which may, kind Heav'n, no care but love's molest!

Each charm ſhall mem'ry in this ſhade ſupply;
Braid the ſoft hair, and languiſh in the eye,
Bid the fair cheek bloom in its native hue,
The dove-like boſom's gentleſt throb renew:
Sweet fancy ev'ry attitude reſtore
And give each varying grace t'inchant the more.

This paper is manufactured in America, and we flatter ourſelves the ſpecimen will pleaſe. We would at the ſame time recommend it to our readers, and the friends of liberty, to encourage this manufactory, by carefully preſerving their linen rags, eſpecially thoſe of the finer ſort, for which a good price will be given by the printer hereof.

Juſt imported from London, *in the* Brilliant, *Capt.* Robertſon, *and to be ſold at the ſubſcriber's ſhop, in* Williamſburg,

A LARGE and compleat aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, both chymical and galenical. Alſo white and brown candies, barley ſugar, carraway, comfits, candied ginger, beſt jar raiſins, currants, capers, anchovies, beſt *Durham* muſtard, ſallad oil, ſpices of all ſorts, ivory ſyringes, nipple glaſſes and breaſt pipes, gold and ſilver leaf, ſalt-petre, a variety of paints, ſmelling bottles, tooth bruſhes, court plaiſter, lancets, &c. &c.

WILLIAM PASTEUR.

THE Public indeed has nothing to do with a diſpute between Mr. *William Biers* and me, except to be guarded againſt the taking aſſignments of ſatisfied bonds, which was the deſign of my former advertiſement, but I think my reputation concerned to deny, as I ſolemnly do, that in *November* laſt, or at any other time, I acknowledged to Mr. *Biers* that the amount of one of the bonds, or any other ſum, was due. His miſtake, if his injurious aſſertion deſerves to be ſo tenderly treated, may have ariſen from my telling him one bond was to be extended to my brother's credit in the account ſettled by the Gentlemen. But at the ſame time he ſaw the account where the auditors made a balance of 477l. 10s. 2d.¼ due to me againſt the ſaid bond, which was for 458l. My brother and ſelf afterwards extended the bond and intereſt, rectified ſome errors, and made the balance due to me what is mentioned in my former advertiſement.

BERNARD MOORE.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN Cabinet Maker. Any perſon who is maſter of his buſineſs, and comes well recommended, ſhall be employed either by the month, or by the year, on application to the ſubſcriber, in *Mecklenburg*. 3 WILLIAM TOWNES.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO thouſand one hundred and eighty-three acres of LAND, lying on *Little Cherryſtone*, in *Pittſylvania*, to be laid off in lots of 400 acres each. The terms may be known by applying to *Robert Munford*, in *Mecklenburg*, or to the ſubſcriber, in *Prince George* county.

3 GEORGE CURRIE.

FAUQUIER, *May* 25, 1770.

AS the Gentlemen reſorting to the WARM SPRINGS, in *Auguſta*, may be under ſome apprehenſions on account of their horſes being properly fed and paſtured, I take this method to acquaint them that I have directed my overſeer, living within five miles of the HOT SPRINGS, to take into paſturage thirty ſix acres, to allow them a peck of oats a day, or ſix quarts of *Indian* corn, with paſturage, for five ſhillings and three pence a week. As the owners of horſes ſo put out may chooſe to have ſervants with them, to ſee to their being properly managed, I have alſo directed my overſeer to take one ſervant in for every twelve horſes, and allow him houſe room, and utenſils to cook his proviſions with, *gratis*. As theſe ſervants proviſions may be bought at reaſonable rates at the *Bath* market, they will be little expence to their owners. I intend to the ſprings about the 20th of *June*, when I will ſee thoſe regulations complied with. In the mean time Mr. *John M'Clanahan* will act for me.

THOMAS BULLITT.

PETERSBURG, *May* 29, 1770.

I INTEND for *Great Britain* ſoon.

RICHARD SPENCER.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the Sheriff of *Amelia* county, greeting. We command you that you ſummon *Anne Hunt Hall*, widow, and relict of *John Hall*, deceaſed, and *John Hall*, an infant, and eldeſt ſon and heir at law of the ſaid deceaſed, to appear before our Juſtices of our court of Chancery, of our ſaid county, at the court-houſe, on the 4th *Thurſday* in this month, to anſwer a bill in Chancery exhibited againſt them by *Thomas Bolling Munford*; and this they ſhall in no wiſe omit under the penalty of 100l. each, and have then there this writ. Witneſs *Thomas Griffin Peachey*, clerk of our ſaid court, at the court-houſe, the firſt day of *March*, in the 10th year of our reign.

T. G. PEACHEY.

TAKEN up in *Dinwiddie* county, on *Sappone* creek, at *John Tabb*'s quarter, a red COW, marked with a crop and ſlit in the under part of the right ear, and an underkeel in the left.

JOHN PITTS BEAZELEY.

ACCOMACK court-houſe, *May* 23, 1770.

TAKEN, by virtue of a warrant from a magiſtrate, the following joiner's and carpenter's tools, which were found in the cuſtody of a certain GEORGE CHURN, who came from the weſtern ſhore about ſeven years ſince, a man of infamous character, and who, it is believed, ſtole them, as he immediately abſconded, on ſeeing a conſtable approach his houſe.

One cornice plane, one ſteel plate whip ſaw, one ditto hand ſaw, one Turkey oil ſtone, two broad axes, one narrow ditto, one jointer, two fore planes, one jack ditto, one moving philiſter, one bead plane, one hammer, two augers, one chizzel, one iron plate croſs-cut ſaw, one adze, one drawing knife, and an iron pot containing about three gallons. Theſe are ſuppoſed to belong to Mr *Edward Stubblefield*, in *Charles City* county, as he advertiſed ſuch ſtolen on the 26th of *April* laſt, near *Kennon*'s warehouſe.

Alſo was taken from ſaid *Churn*, other articles which he brought over the Bay, with the tools before mentioned, *viz.* One baſket of nails, 3d. and double 10d. one gouge, one ſquare, a pair of carpenter's compaſſes, a remnant of bed tick, containing 31¼ yards, two box handled gimlets, and a large baſket full of cotton and wool cards, which laſt article being ſpoiled with ruſt, was left in his houſe at *Guilford*.

There is likewiſe detained in *Guilford* river, a ſmall ſloop, that will carry between 4 and 500 buſhels, which the ſaid *Churn* is ſuppoſed to have acquired illegally; and therefore the proper owner has this notice to make his claim. And the perſon or perſons to whom the tools, &c. belong, may have them on proving their property, paying neceſſary charges, and applying to the ſubſcribers.

JAMES ARBUCKLE,
THOROWGOOD SMITH,
SEVERN GUTRIDGE.

1‖

DUMFRIES, *May* 28, 1770.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, near *Dumfries*, on the 20th inſtant, an *Engliſh* convict ſervant man named WILLIAM GRIFFITH, by trade a ſhoemaker, about 30 years of age, and about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a ruddy complexion, with red brown hair tied behind, pitted with the ſmall-pox, the firſt joint of the fore finger of his left hand is broke, and on the back of one of his hands has a breaking out. His cloathing is various, a blue cloth coat, a green jacket, a ſcarlet ditto, two ſpotted flannel ditto, a ſagathy lapell'd ditto, with gold baſket buttons, a pair of buckſkin breeches, a pair of nankeen ditto, and a pair of white ribbed ſilk hoſe. He writes a very good hand, and it is ſuppoſed that he ſtole a flea bitten mare, thirteen hands and a half high, branded on each buttock WB in a piece; the ſaid mare is very big with foal. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have a reward of Forty Shillings, if taken in *Virginia*, Three Pounds if in *Maryland*, and Four Pounds if in *Pennſylvania*, and ſixpence a mile for bringing him home, beſides reaſonable charges paid for ferriages and expences, by FOUSHEE TEBBS.

N. B. It is pretty certain that the ſaid *William Griffiths* has got the venereal diſorder. Dr. *Graham*, the owner of the mare, will give Forty Shillings to any perſon who brings her to *Dumfries*.

Indian creek, *Northumberland* county, *May* 30, 1770.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber three ſlaves, *viz.* a dark Mulatto named MICHAEL, about 5 feet 7 inches high, is well ſet, about 25 years old, by trade a ſhoemaker; alſo a light Mulatto, about the ſame ſize, named LEWIE, one of his arms has been broke, which occaſions a ſtiffneſs in it; he is a brother of *Michael*'s, and are ſuppoſed to be together; alſo a Negro, about 40 years old, named WILL, by trade a carpenter, about 5 feet 6 inches high; he is ſuppoſed to be about *York*. Whoever will deliver them to me ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward for each, beſides what the law allows. JOHN SMITH.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Hanover* county, about the 1ſt of *September*, a Negro man ſlave named WILL, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, is a very remarkable fellow, has but one eye, and was outlawed ſome time before *Chriſtmas*. Maſters of veſſels are forewarned carrying him out of the colony. Whoever brings the ſaid Negro to me ſhall have 40s. reward, beſides what the law allows; and if taken out of the colony 5l.

HENRY GILBERT.

N. B. He was formerly the property of Mr. *Arthur Dickenſon*, of *York* county, and may probably be lurking thereabouts.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 30, 1770.

WHEREAS I gave unto Mr. *William Macon*, of *New Kent* county, about the latter end of *November*, 1767, a bond for SEVENTY POUNDS: This is therefore to forewarn all perſons whatſoever, from accepting an aſſignment of the ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay the ſame.

ROBERT BOND.

WESTMORELAND, *May* 10, 1770.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on* Tueſday *the 26th of* June, *it being court day*,

MY tract of land, containing 110 acres (more or leſs) a good dwelling houſe, and a ſtore-houſe and other convenient houſes; alſo another ſmall tract of about 18 or 20 acres, within half a mile of the firſt mentioned tract, joining the court-houſe of the ſaid county. Credit will be given the purchaſer till *April* next, bond and good ſecurity being given to

RICHARD NEALE.

At a general Meeting of the ASSOCIATORS, *in* Williamſburg, *on* Friday *the 1ſt Day of* June, 1770.

Reſolved, THAT a friendly Invitation be given to all Gentlemen Merchants, Traders, and others, to meet the ASSOCIATORS, in *Williamsburg*, on *Friday* the 15th Inſtant, in order to conſult and adviſe touching an ASSOCIATION, and to accede thereto in ſuch Manner as may beſt anſwer the Purpoſes of the ſame.

R. STARK, Clerk.

VIRGINIA, *ſc.*

At a General Court held at the Capitol, the 5th day of May, 1770.

The Hon. John Tayloe, Eſq; *plaintiff*,
againſt
William Alexander, & Sons, *merchants*, *in* Edinburgh, *and* Andrew Grant, *merchant*, *defendants*, } In Chancery.

THE defendants *William Alexander*, and Sons, being beyond ſea, and not having entered their appearance, according to the rule of this court, on the motion of the plaintiff, it is ordered, that the other defendant, who hath effects of the ſaid *Alexander*, and Sons, in his hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete ſuch effects, until the further order or decree of this court, concerning the ſame; but that he deliver up ſuch effects, or ſo much thereof as will be of value ſufficient to ſatisfy the demand of the plaintiff, unto the ſaid plaintiff, upon his giving ſecurity to the clerk of this court, for the return of ſuch effects, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons, as this court ſhall hereafter adjudge. And it it is further ordered, that the ſaid defendants, *William Alexander*, and Sons, do appear here on the firſt day of the next court, to anſwer the bill of the ſaid plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be, within fifteen days, inſerted in the *Virginia* Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's day, immediately after divine ſervice, in the church of the pariſh of St. *Paul*, in the county of *Stafford*, and poſted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of *Williamsburg*.

BEN: WALLER.

A LIST *of* PRIZES *drawn in Colonel* ROBERT ANDERSON's *lottery*, April 28, 1770.

No. 206, caſh 3l. No. 32, 100 acres of land, in *Louiſa*, north, value 15l. No. 170, caſh 3l. No. 89, caſh 3l. No. 209, caſh 3l. No. 42, caſh 3l. No. 243, caſh 3l. No. 304, caſh 3l. No. 271, caſh 3l. No. 73, 200 acres of land, in *Louiſa*, value 30l. No. 165, caſh 3l. No. 20, caſh 3l. No. 53, caſh 5l. No. 212, caſh 3l. No. 153, caſh 3l. No. 314, a bay horſe, value 10l. No. 65, caſh 3l. No. 265, caſh 3l. No. 39, a cheſnut horſe, value 18l. No. 240, caſh 3l. No. 191, 100 acres of land, in *Albemarle*, upper tract, value 60l. No. 112, caſh 3l. No. 228, caſh 3l. No. 138, 100 acres of land, in *Albemarle*, lower tract, value 60l. No. 118, 100 acres of land, in *Louiſa*, ſouth, value 15l. No. 2, caſh 3l. No. 62, caſh 3l. No. 291, a Negro girl, named *Unity*, value 70l. No. 51, 200 acres of land, in *Albemarle*, value 200l. No. 226, caſh 3l. No. 264, caſh 3l. No. 106, caſh 3l. No. 306, caſh 3l. No. 284, a Negro man, named *Bob*, value 50l. No. 41, caſh 5l. No. 143, caſh 3l. No. 75, a bay horſe, value 12l. No. 133, caſh 3l. No. 185, caſh 3l.

May 31, 1770.

WHEREAS a miſtake happened in my lottery on the 28th ult. by the clerks omitting in the courſe of the drawing to enter two numbers in the books for that purpoſe provided, by which means there remained at the concluſion two blanks in the box allotted for the prizes and blanks, and no number in the other box to anſwer them, I have conſulted ſeveral Gentlemen of the law on this occaſion, who have given it as their opinion, in writing (which I am ready and deſirous to ſhew to every adventurer) that as the managers have it in their power from the files to aſcertain exactly where the firſt miſtake happened, from that place the ſaid lottery ſhould in juſtice be redrawn: I therefore give notice that on *Thurſday* the 14th of next month the managers will meet at *Dinwiddie* court-houſe for that purpoſe.

HERBERT HAYNES.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, at *Peterſburg*, about a month ago, a Mulatto fellow named PETER, about 22 years of age, has a buſhy head of black hair, a ſmall croſs on one of his cheeks, one of his fore teeth broke at one corner, leather breeches, and a dark coloured coat and waiſtcoat bound; he was taken up at *Williamſburg*, and put into the public gaol, and in bringing home got away between Capt. *Howell Briggs*'s and *Freeman*'s bridge.

He has broke open a cellar at *Peterſburg*, and ſtole near 50l. value; he is a ſenſible fellow, and I imagine will try to get out of the country for fear of a trial. FIVE POUNDS reward, if taken out of the country, and 20s. if taken in the colony.

HALCOTT PRIDE.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the firſt day of *November* laſt, (under pretence of ſuing for his freedom) a likely young fellow, named *Bob*, of a yellow complexion, ſlim made, near ſix feet high, has a remarkable down look, is a very good blackſmith, and, as ſuppoſed, is harboured by ſome white man of that trade. Whoever will bring the ſaid fellow to my houſe in *Dinwiddie* county, near the court-houſe, ſhall receive a reward of FIVE POUNDS.

JOHN HARDAWAY.

FOR SALE,

A VESSEL, now lying at the subſcriber's yard, near *Norfolk*, about 100 tons burthen, double decked, and will ſoon be finiſhed. Twelve months credit will be allowed for one half the purchaſe money, the other to be paid on demand.

DAVID PORTER.

ELIZABETH CITY, *ſc.*

To all Sheriffs, Mayors, Conſtables, and Headboroughs, within this his Majeſty's colony and dominion of Virginia.

WHEREAS *James Wallace Bailey*, under ſheriff of the county of *Elizabeth City*, this day made oath before me, one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid county, that *Henry Allen*, ſen. late of the ſaid county, was a priſoner in his cuſtody in the gaol of the ſaid county, charged in execution at the ſuit of *John Brodie*, for the ſum of 29l. 6s. and a halfpenny, and that the ſaid *Henry Allen* is eſcaped out of the gaol aforeſaid, and going at large: Therefore, in his Majeſty's name, I command you, and every of you in your reſpective counties, cities, towns and precincts, to ſeize and retake the ſaid *Henry Allen*, and him to convey to the priſon where debtors are uſually kept, in the county where he ſhall be retaken, and him deliver to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant.

And I charge and command you the ſheriff or keeper of the ſaid gaol to receive into your gaol and cuſtody the body of the ſaid *Henry Allen*, and him there ſafely to keep, until he ſhall have made full ſatisfaction to the ſaid *John Brodie*, for his debt aforeſaid, or until he ſhall be diſcharged by due courſe of law, purſuant to an act of Aſſembly in that caſe made and provided.

Given under my hand and ſeal, this 12th day of May, 1770. GABRIEL CAY.

ELIZABETH CITY County, *May* 18, 1770.

WHEREAS Dr. *John Brodie*, of *Elizabeth City*, on the 28th day of *April*, 1769, obtained a judgment in the ſaid county court againſt me for eighteen pounds four ſhillings, in part of which, I paid his order, the next day, to Mr. *Roe Cowper* for ten pounds ten ſhillings; and on the 4th day of *September*, I paid him two doubloons, which overpaid the judgment, and alſo paid his order for part of the coſts, yet through bad principles, he has lately ordered an execution againſt me for the whole debt and coſt, without giving me any credit, and ordered the ſheriff not to diſcharge me without I paid him ſixteen pounds three ſhillings more, and the balance of the coſts, which I refuſed to do, and was committed to gaol: After ſtaying there part of a day and night, I took the priſon bounds, which I broke, knowing I had orders from under his hand, and other proof ſufficient to ſhew how I had paid him, all but the balance of the coſt. Now whether this was done through ill-nature or knaviſhneſs, in order to be doubly paid, I muſt refer to the readers; not but what I could have paid him again, but am afraid his circumſtances will not be able to repay it to me.

HENRY ALLEN.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Frederick*, about the 11th of *April*, a ſervant man named WILLIAM JACKSON, about 27 years old, and has a ſcar on the left ſide of his lip, had on a fearnought ſhort coat, a green everlaſting waiſtcoat without ſleeves, buckſkin breeches and blue ribbed ſtockings. He ſtole 1 ſhirt, 3 handkerchiefs, a pair of ſtockings, 2 pair of ſilver ſleeve buttons, a pinchbeck ring, two dreſſed ſheep ſkins, &c. Whoever takes him up, and ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward.

WILLIAM JENKINS.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, near *Woodſon's* ford, a ſmall bay horſe, about 4 feet 4 inches high, docked, and branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock I, but very dull. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.

ELIAS WILLS.

TAKEN up, in *Caroline* county, a grey mare about 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and about 3 years old, neither docked nor branded. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l. WILLIAM WYAT.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie* county, on *Namozeen* creek, at *John Ravenſcroft's* plantation, nine ſheep, all white, marked with a ſwallow fork in the right ear, and a nick under and over in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. 3s. JOHN OGLETREE.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie* county, on *George's Branch*, a dark brown cow, with ſome white, marked with a ſwallow fork and a half moon over the right ear, and a half moon under the left. SAMUEL VAUGHAN.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie* county, near the court houſe, a light grey horſe, about 4 feet 4 inches high, about 10 years old, with a thick mane and ſwitch tail, branded on the near buttock A. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l. Alſo a bay horſe, about 12 years old, and a long ſwitch tail and ſhort mane, branded on the near buttock X. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 10s. JOHN GIBBS.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham* county, on *James* river, laſt *March*, a bright bay mare, about 3 years old laſt ſpring, ſhe is branded on the near ſhoulder A, not docked, and paces naturally. Poſted and appraiſed to 2l. 15s. WILLIAM HUGHES.

DINWIDDIE, *May* 21, 1770.

THE ſubſcriber hath for SALE, a quantity of *German* OSNABRUGS of different prices, which he will diſpoſe of at a very low advance, for caſh or good bills of exchange.

3 BOLLING STARK.

To be SOLD *for ready money, at* Auguſta *court-houſe, on the third* Tueſday *in* June *next, being court day,*

ABOUT FIFTEEN CHOICE SLAVES and Mulatto Servants to 31 years of age, which will be properly diſtinguiſhed, and ſatisfaction given to the purchaſers as to the title.

I have alſo for SALE, a tract of LAND, containing 400 acres, lying on the north ſide of *Mattapony* river, in *Caroline* county, which has on it a plantation, ſeveral houſes, other improvements, and ſome valuable low grounds.

Alſo a tract of 400 acres of land, lying about a mile from the ſaid river, on the ſouth ſide, with a plantation and houſes thereon.

Alſo a tract of 800 acres, lying on *Contrary Run*, in *Louiſa* county, on which are two plantations, with houſes and orchards, in good order for cropping. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any of the ſaid lands, may be ſhewn the ſame, and know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near *Burk's* Bridge, in *Caroline* county. 3 JOHN SUTTON.

At a court continued and held for the county of Fairfax, *the 21ſt of* November, 1769,

Robert Wilſon, complainant, againſt William Gardiner, defendant. } In Chancery.

THE complainant in his bill of complaint ſets forth, that the defendant on the 21ſt of *May*, in the year 1765, was indebted to him in the ſum of 87l. *Virginia* money, and for the payment thereof, on the ſame day, by a deed of bargain and ſale, mortgaged unto the complainant in fee, 229 acres of land, ſituated in the county of *Fairfax*, by which deed of mortgage the defendant covenanted for himſelf, his heirs and aſſigns, with the complainant, that he the ſaid defendant, his heirs, *&c.* would well and truly pay unto the complainant the juſt and full ſum of 87l. *Virginia* money, on or before the firſt day of *September*, in the year 1766, with lawful intereſt thereon from the 20th day of *Auguſt* next enſuing the date thereof; and alſo that the complainant might, from time to time, after default ſhould be made in performance of the proviſo or condition, therein contained, enter into, have, hold, occupy, poſſeſs and enjoy the mortgaged premiſes. And the complainant, by his ſaid bill of complaint, prayed that the defendant might, by a decree of this court, be decreed to pay and ſatisfy to the complainant the ſaid ſum of 87l. with the intereſt then due, and to grow due, by a ſhort day to be appointed by the court, with coſts; and in caſe of failure, to be foreclоſed and barred of and from all equity of redemption or claim in the mortgaged premiſes, and that the ſame might be ſold by a decree of this court, and the complainant be ſatisfied and paid the aforeſaid ſum of 87l. with intereſt and coſts, as aforeſaid. And the ſaid defendant having failed to put in his anſwer to the ſaid bill of complaint according to the rules and practice of this court, by ſtanding out, in contempt of the proceſs of the ſame, it is decreed and ordered by this court that the ſaid defendant do pay unto the complainant the aforeſaid ſum of 87l. with intereſt and coſts, as aforeſaid, on or before th firſt day of *March* next enſuing; and in caſe of failure, that the mortgaged land and premiſes be ſold by the Sheriff, at public ſale, for ready money, on the ſecond *Monday* in *May* next; and out of the money ariſing from the ſale, to pay and ſatisfy the complainant's demand aforeſaid; and that the ſale thereof be advertiſed three times in the *Virginia* Gazette by the Sheriff.

P. WAGENER.

ALL perſons who are deſirous to become purchaſers are to take notice, that the ſale will be in the town of *Alexandria*, on the 3d *Monday* in *June*, being *Fairfax* court day.

WILLIAM ADAMS, Sheriff.

To be SOLD *at* Weſt Point, *by the truſtees of Col.* Thomas Moore, *on* Monday *the 11th day of* June,

ALL that Gentleman's ESTATE, conſiſting of twenty-ſix valuable SLAVES, eight of which are to be ſold for the ſaid *Thomas Moore's* life, as they are entailed, among which is a valuable carpenter and a ſhoemaker. Alſo a tract of LAND for the ſaid *Moore's* life, on *Mattapony* river, containing 1000 acres, including 200 and odd acres of marſh, which is firm and exceedingly good for ſtock; ſeveral horſes, a large ſtock of cattle, ſheep and hogs, a chariot and harneſs, two ſingle chairs, plate, houſhold and kitchen furniture, a nine hhd. flat, and a ſeine, with ſundry other articles too tedious to mention. The ſale is to be conducted by Mr. *John Hawkins*, who is authorized to take bonds and collect the money. Three hundred pounds ready money is to be raiſed at the day of ſale, out of the ſlaves. Twelve months credit will be allowed for the reſidue of the eſtate, but if not paid when it becomes due, intereſt is to be paid from the day of ſale.

WHEREAS the Rev. Mr. WILLIAM DAVIS has given up a ſchedule of his eſtate to Mr. *Hardyman*, and there is an abſolute neceſſity I ſhould be informed of every demand againſt me on his account, this is to give notice that I ſhall expect all perſons concerned will make known their ſeveral claims accordingly, at or before the next court of Oyer, as I ſhall look upon myſelf to be accountable to no one hereafter, who diſregards this advertiſement.

WILLIAM BYRD.

THE ſubſcribers have lately erected at *Norfolk* a new ROPERY, for carrying on which buſineſs they have furniſhed themſelves with workmen from ſome of the beſt rope-walks in *England*, and doubt not furniſhing ſuch Gentlemen as may apply to them, with CORDAGE, not inferior to any imported, and at as reaſonable rates. Any orders will be exactly complied with, and caſh given for good hemp.

A PERSON is wanted that can be well recommended for his honeſty and ſobriety, to undertake the management of a ſhip-chandler's ſhop, and the ropery.

THOMAS NEWTON, ſen. SON, & Company.

To be SOLD *at public auction, purſuant to the teſtament of the Hon* Benjamin Taſker, *of the province of* Maryland, *deceaſed, on* Tueſday *the 3d day of* July *next, if fair, if not next fair day,*

ONE undivided fifth part of the eſtate called the *Baltimore* iron works, near *Baltimore* town, in the province of *Maryland*, conſiſting of a furnace, three forges, ſundry tracts of land, many ſervants, ſlaves, horſes, cattle, and other ſtock belonging thereto. This is part of an eſtate, which is held in common with *Charles Carroll*, Eſq; and other Gentlemen of *Maryland*.

If the purchaſer doth not pay the conſideration for which the eſtate may be ſold, at the time of executing conveyances for the ſame, it is expected that he will give bond, with approved ſecurity, payable in five equal proportions, the firſt payment to be made on the fourth day of *July* 1771, and the other payments on the 4th day of *July* in the four next ſucceeding years, with the legal intereſt of *Maryland* from the date of ſaid bond till paid. One of the truſtees will attend at the furnace on the day of ſale.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of *Great-Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* To the Sheriff of *Fairfax*, Greeting. We command you, that you ſummon *Abraham Hargiſs*, late of the county of *Fairfax*, to appear before our Juſtices of our county court of *Fairfax*, at *Alexandria*, on the third *Monday* in this month, to anſwer a bill in Chancery, exhibited againſt him by *John Glaſſford*, of *Glaſgow*, merchant; and this he ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of 100*l.* And have then there this writ. Witneſs *Peter Wagener*, clerk of our ſaid court, this firſt day of *March*, in the tenth year of our reign, 1770. 3 m P. WAGENER.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber about the middle of *May* 1769, a young *Virginia* born Negro fellow named ESSEX; he is a great rogue, and had a great variety of clothes with him, is about 21 years old, middle ſized, very ſtraight, talks faſt, has large eyes, thick lips, and has ſeveral times had a ſwelling under his throat, which has frequently broke, the ſcars of which are plainly to be ſeen. He lurked about the falls of *James* river for ſeveral weeks, in company with two of Mr. *Newman's* Negroes; and I miſtruſt that he has, or will attempt, to get out of the colony, perhaps under the colour of being a freeman, as he is an arch ſenſible fellow. Whoever delivers him to me, in *Buckingham* county, ſhall have forty ſhillings reward; and if he has been carried out of the colony by any maſter of a veſſel 15l. will be paid, on proper proof being made, ſo as the offender may be come at. 6 ANTHONY WINSTON.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber at *Hobbs Hole*, on the 5th inſt. *(March)* a Negro fellow named HARRY, about 5 feet 7 inches high, well made, aged about 27 years, of a yelloviſh black, pretty ſenſible; he generally wore a green waiſtcoat and breeches, with horn buttons on them. It is very probable he is harboured at or about *Todd's Bridge* in *King* and *Queen* county, as he was born and lived there ſeveral years. Any perſon that delivers the ſaid ſlave to me at *Hobbs Hole* in *Eſſex* county, ſhall receive fifty ſhillings reward, beſides what the law allows.

JOHN CORRIE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned employing or carrying ſaid ſlave out of the colony.

WESTOVER, *March* 26, 1770.

RUN away from *Weſtover* on *Sunday* laſt, a very likely Negro man of the middle ſize, named EDOM, by trade a bricklayer, and is about 25 years old. 'Tis ſuppoſed he will go into *King William* county. I will give FORTY SHILLINGS to whoever delivers him to me at *Weſtover*, or to Mr. *David Pattiſon*, at the falls of *James* river. W. BYRD.

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